

The new regiment recently formed at Salisbury has been organized by the election of A. C. Godwin, Colonel; H. C. Jones, Jr., Lt. Colonel, and James Craige, Major.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Stuart to be Major General of Cavalry, Col. Frabugh Lee, of 1st Virginia Cavalry, to be Brig. Gen. of Cavalry; Col. Hays, of 11th Louisiana, to be Brig. Gen. of Cavalry. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton has been assigned to the command of a Cavalry Brigade.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, July 26th, 1862. A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., July 26th, states that the enemy on yesterday advanced to Old Water, which is a twenty miles west of Fenatoba, with a force of artillery, cavalry and infantry, estimated at more than a hundred to one thousand strong. A skirmish ensued, with small loss, except a falling back and burning of bridges to stop their advance.

A number of refugees are arriving here (Grenada), from Memphis.

FROM CHATTANOOGA—FOURTH APPROACHING NASHVILLE—THE FEDERAL FLEET LEFT VICKSBURG—FROM KENTUCKY—REPORTED DISSATISFACTION BETWEEN YANKEE GENERALS.

MOBILE, July 27th, 1862. A special dispatch to the Tribune and Register, dated Chattanooga, July 26th, says that Col. Lawton, of the Georgia Cavalry, arrived today with three Yankee Lieutenant Colonels, captured near Nashville.

Gen. Forrest has burned three bridges over Mill Creek, in the Nashville road, and had an engagement with a party of Federals, killing ten, wounding fifteen, and capturing eight. He was within three miles of Nashville. Great excitement prevails wherever he appeared. The patriotic cause has made progress a grand ovation along the entire route.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., July 26th, says that both sides have abandoned Vicksburg, the lower fleet having passed Natchez yesterday evening. This ends a month's siege; during which all the casualties among the Confederate forces, both naval and military, sum up thirty-three. The damage done to the city amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars, to accomplish which the Federals have thrown fifty thousand shells.

The contents of the captured letter bag admit that the Federals are threatening Camp Moore, eighty miles west of New Orleans.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, Miss., July 26th, states that the Louisville Journal says that the Federal Government does not take speedy action against those who have been captured in Kentucky.

Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be occupied by the rebels.

A Washington dispatch dated July 26th, to the Chicago Tribune, says that the Louisville Journal disavowed at that city's being put over him, and that no good feeling exists between him and Pope.

GEN. HALLER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE YANKEE ARMY—GEN. POPE'S ORDER.

RICHMOND, Va., July 26th, 1862. Northern papers of the 24th inst. state that Gen. Halleck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole land force of the United States.

Gen. Pope has issued an order requiring the arrest of all citizens within reach of his army in Virginia, and requiring them to take the oath of allegiance or be removed beyond the Federal lines. This order has produced much excitement in Frederickburg, and numbers of the citizens are leaving.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 26th, 1862. The New York Herald, of 24th inst., says that Secretary of War Lincoln has ordered the removal of the late President Van Buren to the West, and that the late President Van Buren died at Lodi, N. J., on the 24th inst.

Gen. Halleck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole land force of the United States.

The morning Post cannot much longer remain passive spectators. It points to the past policy of England in recognizing successful opposition, and says that if the North would take the initiative, and sail with a current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and with great significance, of the importance of maintaining the efficiency of their movements.

The cotton market was buoyant, and prices were 2 to 4 higher.

Advices from Manchester are favorable, cotton goods and yarn being firmer, with an advancing tendency in prices. Consols closed at 92 1/2 for m.v.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 26th, 1862. The opinion gains ground that McClellan is gradually evacuating Berkeley, and reinforcing Pope. No news here today.

CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER TUBAL CAIN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24th, 1862. Four of the crew of the British Steamer Tubal Cain arrived here today. The steamer left Nassau on Sunday evening, and was captured on Thursday by a fast Yankee cruiser, which was sailing on her when she was taken.

The Tubal Cain was an iron screw steamer of five hundred tons burthen, and had a cargo of general merchandise, including a few cases of arms.

The French war steamer Benand left the harbor today, carrying off the French Consul, M. D. Saint Andre and lady, who go on a visit of a few months to the North.

FEDERAL GUN-BOATS REPULSED ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26th, 1862. The Savannah papers of this morning state that four or five Federal gun-boats attacked our battery at Georgia Point on Great Ogeechee river, on yesterday morning. The gun-boats were repulsed. No loss on our side. The quarters in the battery were damaged by the enemy's shot and shell.

THE RAPPANNOCK LINES.—The Central cars came through without interruption yesterday, and we could hear nothing to confirm the report, as industriously circulated on Sunday, that the Yankees were threatening another demonstration upon the road. Passengers bring a report that a skirmish took place on Saturday not far from Gordonsville, and that the enemy hastily retired after a brief show of resistance. The indications are that a general battle will take place in that direction before many days, as it is now well ascertained that reinforcements are being sent to Pope, the Federal commander, and it is believed that the abolition Government is withdrawing troops from McClellan's army for that purpose.

ELIOT'S MILL.—"Personae" correspondent of the Charleston Courier, gives the following description of this noted locality:

Elliot's Mill derives its name from a small wooden establishment located upon the banks of Beaver Dam Creek, a stream varying at this point from a width of fifteen to thirty or forty feet, and approaching it from the north, which is a perfectly straight road, down which swept the missiles of the enemy in deadly profusion.

The country on either side is a succession of corn and wheat fields, with a skirt of woods in the rear—or towards the village. As you near Beaver Dam Creek, you descend to a road which turns abruptly to the right and left, and runs along the edge of the bluff. And you commence the remarkable defensive works of the Yankees. In front of the road all the trees and bushes have been cut away and felled, in almost impassable masses along its edge. These were evidently intended only as temporary obstructions, and to compel our troops to remain as long under fire as possible. Beyond this line of the enemy, swayed by a hundred yards wide, in which men or beasts might to the waist. On the other side runs the creek, which is at least four and a half or five feet in depth, and on the solid ground which immediately succeeds, is another line of abatis, which covers the steep side of a high bluff.

Connecting the creek upon this and the opposite side of the stream with its diabolic surroundings is a narrow road little better than a bridge—crossing which you see still more of the formidable preparations of the enemy. An earthwork, with embrasures for several guns, is just at the end, where a man might point a cannon with his eyes shut, and be sure of scores of victims at every shot. Two immense hills rise on either side of the road, and form a line of fire, and the trenches, in which the enemy, standing upright, presented only their heads as a target to our fire. In the rear, and at stated intervals, were fortifications, from which the artillery rang out their death knells, and slaughtered by scores our gallant boys.

SEVERAL CONFLICTS WITH A SLAVE.—We learn that Robert W. Seawell, Esq., of this city, while on his way to the North, to his residence on Tuesday morning last about two o'clock, met in the street near Mr. John Hutchins, a negro boy named Logan, the property of Dr. F. J. Haywood, who was driving a cart into town containing bacon, &c. Mr. Seawell arrested the boy and was carrying him to the guard house, when he was met by a crowd of men, who were with him at his throat. Mr. Seawell then drew his knife, when a desperate conflict ensued. The boy managed to get hold of a rock, with which he dealt Mr. S. a severe blow on his head, but he kept his feet, and inflicted wounds on the boy which disabled him. The boy made off, but was tracked and soon arrested. It was a fortunate escape for Mr. Seawell. He was simply performing his duty as a magistrate and citizen, and if he had killed the boy on the spot, he would have been sustained and applauded by the community.

How LONG ON CATALINA.—The steamer British Queen, Capt. Hinson, arrived at six o'clock on Thursday morning, 26th, with the British and American mails, the former to the 7th inst., the latter to the 21st.

The merchandise brought from England to New York by the steamer China for Nassau, was detained by the authorities of New York, in consequence of a most outrageous and unbecoming demand being made for the goods to be sold to the Confederate States! Our merchants are highly indignant at this hindrance of commerce, which will result in heavy pecuniary losses to them, as most of the packages, we are informed, contain summer clothing, in great demand at present.

About 600 packages were on freight from England to this place, and the amount of the bond required by the American authorities from Mr. Conrad was about \$75,000.

We hear, too, that almost all the passengers who went from this city to New York in the British Queen last trip (except T. Darling, Esq.) were ordered to divest themselves of their apparel, that they might undergo a most humiliating search.

How long is this state of affairs to continue? Nassau Guardian, June 23.

The Northern people begin to understand the damage they have done their cause and the aid they have given ours, by their malignant course towards us. Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Journal, says:

"In anticipating and in attempting to force events, instead of awaiting their development, the best hopes and highest prospects of the Union have been thwarted. The more than incendiary, the scarcely less infernal spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the forum, and the Tribune of the press, has excited the Southern people, and now threatens to divide the North. The speeches, lectures and publications from these sources have been used by secession leaders and journals to aggravate and intensify Southern hostility. Instead of having, as would long since have been developed, powerful minorities of Union men in the insurgent States, we now see men, women and children, united together, and by the aid of their own belief, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed. The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders—Davis, Sill, T. 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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1862.

The Yankees have at last got a hero. They have got a "coming man." They have built up big expectations upon General Pope, who is said to be a greater hero than Hancock. Pope, like Scott, is a Southerner, he being a son of Ex-Governor Pope of Kentucky. He is to move down upon Richmond from the north and west, and the Northern papers think the way is open for him.

Possibly one Stonewall Jackson may have something to say about that. He may have a few men with him tolerably well armed, seeing that they had their choice of the best weapons that the United States could afford, after the routes of the memorable five days. Pope says he is going to advance to victory. Stonewall Jackson is a rigid Presbyterian and does not believe in the infallibility of his Pope, at least, and may perhaps take it into his head to give a striking illustration of his opposition to the dogma of his infallibility, by knocking his calculations into a cocked hat. We think this Pope's "Essay on Man" will be a failure, since the man upon whom the essay is to be made is not only a man but a "brick" and a "Stonewall," and a "Young Hickory."

The evident determination of the enemy is to attempt an advance by the different corps of Pope's army so as to hem in Richmond on one side, while McClellan, Burnside and the advance upon and on both sides of James River.

The combination is too loosely connected. Its lines are too extended, the proposed victims too active and too strong. The army of the Confederacy will rend both the web and the weavers of it. "On to Richmond" will fail as soon as attempted, and will become a byword and a reproach for future generations of Unionists to blush over.

In Town.—We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday and to-day, Col. Hall of the 46th North Carolina, and L. Col. D. Ross, commanding the 31st North Carolina, we take it that Col. DeRett will soon be, if he has not already been made full Colonel.

We were pleased to find our gallant friends in good health and spirits. They speak hopefully of the condition of things, and feel that the enemy attempt an advance to Richmond by either bank, he will be met and defeated.—Daily Journal, 24th inst.

OLD ISATIA REPAIRS, that innocent martyrdom, occasionally sops in a crowd in Washington, N. C., and claims against "scorching" and "scorchers," "dis," he says "is what all this damn scorching has fath out to."

The old martyr is rather rough in expressing himself, but he does embody in short compass the gist of all the laborious diatribes of the Raleigh Standard for months past. There is in fact the most perfect coincidence between the glorious martyr, and his organ at Raleigh.

Curtis has been driven out of Arkansas, and the State is free from the presence of the invader. His forces have been joined to that of Grant or somebody else operating on this side of the Mississippi. There is really no Federal Army in the trans-Mississippi district, and if our people there can only get the proper supplies of ammunition, there appears to be no reason why they should not sweep the Western States of the Valley, while Bragg and others sweep these East of the River.

The effects of Col. Morgan's raid are not soon known yet. They will be found out when the time comes, and that will be soon. When all is ready and the grand move is made, Bragg's and Grant's forces will find themselves involved in an ugly mesh, from which retreat will be difficult, if not impossible, while reinforcements will be doubly difficult. The rivers are too low for Federal gunboats or transports, and after John Morgan has traversed Kentucky and Tennessee in the Federal rear, there is reason to believe that railroad transportation will be difficult.

Ady Johnson has left Nashville. Ady is a knave, but not quite a knave, and has no desire to remain in the State after the Lincolns have left. He is like a great many other demagogues that are always talking about the people, but only talking. Ady would no more trust himself to the people of Tennessee, than he would put his neck in a halter. In fact the two things would be about alike.

The following correspondence, which has not been and cannot be dated, exhibits the spirit by which the Holston faction is animated. Col. J. P. H. Ross is the Holston candidate for the Senate in Wake county. The expressions used towards the officers of the State and indeed all others connected with the State or Confederate government, by this set, of which Mr. Ross is a central member, and Mr. Vance is the gubernatorial candidate, are in keeping with those used in this letter of the said "conservative" candidate for the Senate in Wake county:—

GENERAL ORDER.
No. 1.
I—All police and messenger duty about Camp will be performed by the regulars who ran off to camp after being killed by the rebels in battle. No foraging or indulgence of any kind will be granted to them or to the rebels. The work of reorganization must be pushed vigorously, on until it shall be completed. A list of the names of those who have been killed in the regular order of activity must be handed in to-day. Should objections exist against regular promotion, these must be stated with the utmost frankness, and the names of the persons recommended by death or resignation. Our great want is intelligent, brave and efficient officers, and these must be procured from the best of the men.

W. A. PERRY.
The above order speaks for itself. It is a strange order, to say the least of it. It may be that its first section is intended for wit, or satire—it must be so indeed, otherwise it would be nonsense.

The sweeping character of its language against those absent from the late battles from any cause, is worse than nonsense, or even ill-timed wit. It may be rank injustice. Men might have fought before, and been wounded. They might have stood in the trenches and been sickened, but all this makes no difference—if absent for any cause, they are ostracized! Pleasant that for the wounded patriot writing with pain, or for the sick one languishing with disease, the wound received or the sickness contracted in the service of the country? When will men, pulled up by a little brief authority, learn common sense? When will the hero of the useless slaughter of Tuesday the 1st learn that *color* is not fame? That charging a battery in front that could not have been and would have been turned, is not far removed from murder? That sometimes vanity can intoxicate men as effectively and far more heartlessly than liquor? That service may have been done and wounds received, and promotion merited in fields not illustrated by the genius of General Hill?

A Subscriber at Little River, S. C., complains that our daily paper of Friday, was, until recently, received at that office on Saturday night, but now it does not reach its destination until the following week, while the Richmond papers of Friday go regularly through. We are at a loss to understand this, and can only attribute the misdoing to an oversight in some post master, clerk, or mail agent. We do not believe it is done intentionally, and hope hereafter, those who have the handling of mail matter will be a little more careful. Our packing clerk assures us that the package is directed by the way of Smithville, on Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays; by Whiteville on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

We also learn that our packages for Warrenton and the Springs in that county are three days in reaching its destination, when they should reach there the day after it, when there is no failure in connecting at Weldon.

A PRIVATE LETTER received here yesterday from Richmond, mentioned a report which received credence there to the effect that Buell had broken up from Huntville with a force of sixty thousand men, and that Bragg was in pursuit with a thousand. It was said that Buell was moving in the direction of Chattanooga, but this seems to be hardly probable, although it may be so. If he moves towards Nashville he may find some difficulties in his way. Bridges may be no more. Cavalry may hang upon his flanks, and other things may happen. Neither the telegraph nor the Richmond papers say anything of this, but there may be something in it nevertheless.

Two steamers with valuable cargoes, consisting of war implements, clothing, medicines, &c., have arrived in Confederate ports this week. The name and port of one only is given. See telegraph. The other is only to be guessed at.

The Charleston Courier of yesterday says that one of them was chased at night by the Lincoln blockade, and fired at, when in her effort to get clear she ran aground on breakers, where she remained some time, but finally floated off and got safely into harbor, after throwing overboard a part of the cargo. By her the following gentlemen have reached the Confederate States:—F. Mohl, of Texas, bearer of despatches; Wm. Wright, E. B. Shannon, R. W. Chase, Purser of steamer Celtic.

The steamer *Scotch*, from London, arrived at Nassau, June 25th, from Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of Tobacco and Naval Stores.

The steamer *Emma*, from Matamoros, with Cotton, Hides, &c., arrived July 2.

The steamer *Albert*, from Cotton and Logwood, arrived at Liverpool June 30th.

The steamer ship *Stanley* arrived at Nassau, July 3d, from Liverpool via Bermuda.

A Yankee schooner, called the *F. Crandall*, Captain Brown, had arrived at Nassau, from Port Royal, (S. C.) Her Captain reported that Richmond had been captured by the Federals, and other like statements, which were denied by the British Vice Consul at Nassau.

The case of the steam ship *Oviedo* had been taken into the British Vice Admiralty Court, at Nassau, and the evidence is published at some length in the papers.

The ship *Ellis*, Captain Carter, cleared, July 10th, for Liverpool, and the steam ship *Bahama*, E. L. Tessler, sailed the next day for the same port.

A large number of merchant vessels had arrived at Nassau, from various places.

Judge Betts, of the U. S. District Court, of New York, had decided the case of the *Dr. Stearns* ship *Lebanon*, captured off the mouth of the Rio Grande with 267 bales of Cotton on board. He ordered an immediate restitution of the vessel and cargo, on the ground that they were captured in a supply of war horses, and the actual location of the blockade. The Judge also held that at the time of the seizure the blockade of Brownsville was not actually effective, the United States vessel having only arrived there the day before the seizure.

The principles laid down in this case, it is thought, will also cause the release of the *Bermuda* and *Circassian*.

The *Yankee* at Key West, have confiscated some of the best buildings in that place, and are about turning the front part of the town into a navy yard.

Salt at Turk's Island is in abundant supply, and can be had at seven cents per bushel.

Mr. Webster, supercargo, and Captain Pratt, master of the British steam ship *Ilro*, gave an elegant entertainment at the residence of Mr. J. P. H. Ross.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 12th inst. says, in reference to a famous steam ship, a letter from Abaco, dated June 25, says: "A steam ship was observed early on Wednesday, June 25th, steering direct for Abaco, which proved to be the renowned steam ship *Nashville* alias *Ilro*."

It appears that the *Nashville* was captured by the British, and was being taken to Nassau by boat of the blockading fleet, one of which gave chase for eighteen hours, and gave it up as a bad job at midnight, when perhaps she had the better opportunity of making off without being seen.

The *Nashville* was driven over twenty miles an hour, and the British fleet was in pursuit of her, until she was lost sight of. The British fleet was in pursuit of her, until she was lost sight of.

It was a gallant chase, and the British fleet was in pursuit of her, until she was lost sight of.

Mr. Campbell was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Company D—Missing—Sergeant B. McBride, E. Green; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company F—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company G—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company H—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company I—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company K—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company L—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company M—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

Company N—Missing—Sergeant J. A. W. Perkins; Private J. B. Bailey, John Franklin, A. J. Graham; Thos. Davis, W. H. H. Lewis.

We conclude to-day our extracts from the Federal correspondence of the *Confederate Commercial*, giving an account of the battle near Richmond.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO GIGANTIC HOSTS AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

By this time, sunset, tidings of a gloomy character had been received from Porter. Not much later the extent of our misfortune was partially comprehended by officers on the part of Gen. McClellan to "change his base of operations" to the James River.

You have already heard some, and you will hear many more explanations of this calamitous but necessary plan, and the reasons for it, which have been attempted but for the attack on our right wing.

SCENES AT SAVANNAH'S STATION.—THE "KIDNAPERS" TOWARDS THE RIVER.

I now proceed to Savannah Station. I shall not attempt to describe the sombre picture of gloom, confusion and distress, which presented itself to the eye of the observer.

From headquarters I passed along our lines. The troops were in a state of confusion, and the situation was one of the most deplorable that could be imagined.

THE BATTLE AT MALVERN HILL.—A SPECIMEN OF YANKEE HYPOCRISY.

Toward sunset the conflict, which had been the occasion of artillery and huge explosions, the vast and auditorium seemed convulsed with frightful sounds.

THE TROOPS OF LONGSTREET AND HILL PASS THE NIGHT OF THE 31st ON THE GROUND WHICH THEY HAD WON.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the Brigade of Gen. Pickett, which was supported by that of Gen. Pryor. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two brigades, and the result was a decisive victory.

THE SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE OF VICKSBURG AGAINST THE MORTAR FLEET OF THE ENEMY, BY MAJOR GENERAL DORN AND THE OFFICERS AND MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND.

By command of the Secretary of War, S. COOPER, Adj't and Inspect' Gen'l.

AN EPILOGUE OF WILMINGTON.—With him there was never a relaxation till duty was discharged. A curious illustration of this habit was told by an English statesman, who on the Duke of Penzance's visit, another officer came up to him and asked in much alarm, "what will become of me if I am not here to-day?"

THE DEPARTURE OF THE YANKEE FLEET FROM VICKSBURG.

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BY TELEGRAPH.
FOR THE JOURNAL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 25th, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CUMA MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM CHATTANOOGA—AN ATTACK EXPECTED.

RESIGNATION OF FEDERAL COLONELS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SPECIMEN OF YANKEE POETRY, being a part of a letter picked up on one of the battlefields near Richmond. We publish it *verbatim et punctatim et literatim*.

THE ARMY.

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